

MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

Covering the Counties of Monterey and San Benito

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SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1953

WHOLE NO. 763

Royal Hallmark Resigns Post With Local 483

Royal E. Hallmark, secretary-treasurer of Monterey Culinary Alliance and Bartenders Union 483 for the past two years, sent his resignation to the union's executive board last week.

Hallmark, who led the union's extensive organizational effort in the Carmel area and throughout the Monterey Peninsula last year, has been in ill health. His resignation gave "reasons of health" as reason.

The resignation became effective upon acceptance by the board, according to Robert Armstrong, acting business agent of the union.

Armstrong has been designated by the executive board to handle union business agent duties until the election of officers, under supervision of the executive body.

Nominations for the election are to be accepted at meetings on Wednesday of this week and June 17, with actual balloting on Tuesday, July 7.

CARPENTERS WIN WAGE INCREASE

Wage increase of 10 cents an hour was won by union carpenters of the Monterey Bay District Council of Carpenters in a new contract between the Associated General Contractors and 42 Northern California unions.

The new scale for carpenters, as of May 25, is \$2.70 an hour. Welfare plan provisions remain the same, with employers paying 7½ cents an hour per worker for the plan.

Labor Council Meets Friday

Regular meeting of the Monterey County Central Labor Council at Salinas will be held in the Salinas Labor Temple this Friday night, Secy. A. J. Clark reports.

A number of items of important business are on the agenda, Clark said, and all delegates are urged to attend.

Durkin in Fight to Restore Sum Cut From Labor Dept.

Chicago.—Rather than resign in protest, Martin P. Durkin, Secretary of Labor, will fight to restore the funds recommended cut from the Labor Department budget, he said in Chicago.

Here to address the 28th ILGWU convention, Durkin denied reports from Washington and New York that he would quit because of the runaround the Labor Department is getting from Congress.

A subcommittee of the House appropriations committee has approved a 14 per cent reduction in the \$321,415,600 budget recommended by President Eisenhower. The Eisenhower proposal already was \$331,818,600 lower than former President Truman's recommendation and 19 per cent below the 1953 appropriation.

"I don't intend to resign," Durkin said in an interview. "There is no thought in my mind that because Congress may cut the appropriation I will resign. We will endeavor to get some of the money restored in the Senate; possibly in the House before the appropriation is acted upon."

The stalwart pipefitter, former president of the AFL Plumbers and



SAVE SOCIAL SECURITY DRIVE — Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, CIO's social security expert, and Nelson Cruikshank, same for the AFL, are among individuals from 32 national labor, veterans, church, women's, minority and welfare organizations who have organized to fight the Chamber of Commerce plan to destroy the social security system and deprive workers of the retirement benefits they have paid for. (LPA)

LABORERS ASK \$2.05 PER HOUR

Members of Laborers Union 690 were informed last week that they would not be referred to any job paying less than \$2.05 per hour, the new wage rate asked by laborer unions throughout northern California.

George Jenkins, secretary of Local 690, said the Northern California District Council of Laborers had instructed that with breakdown of negotiations for a wage increase, laborers were not to be referred to jobs paying less than the asking price.

Laborers Union 690 will have its election meeting on Wednesday, June 10, at the Labor Temple, 320 Hoffman St., Monterey, Jenkins added.

Carp. Auxiliary Accepts Charter

Ladies Auxiliary 674 of Monterey Carpenters Union 1323 was to be presented with its new charter at a meeting on Monday night of this week.

A special team from the San Jose Carpenters' Auxiliary was to be in Monterey to conduct the charter ceremonies.

Salinas Work Picture Told

Employment opportunities for members of Laborers Union 272 of Salinas have increased only slightly in the past two weeks, according to Business Agent Wray D. Empe.

Members of Local 272 will meet next Monday for the election of officers for a three-year term. Key incumbents are without opposition for re-election.

Granite Construction Co. is starting street improvements in King City.

In the Hollister area, Gordon Ball, contractor, has started excavation for a new bridge and Engineers Ltd. is making slow progress on a pipeline project.

Rubottom, Lambert and Lewis, of San Leandro, is working on a new spur track for Union Ice Co., in Salinas, while the F. V. Hampshire Co. of Salinas has a project calling for remodeling of barracks and other buildings at Camp Hunter Liggett, in the southern part of the county.

Mason Pact

Officials of labor unions in Monterey, Salinas and Santa Cruz announced last week that satisfactory completion of an agreement with brick masons of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties was expected shortly.

The union officials, representing hodcarriers and mason tenders of the unions, said an acceptable draft of an agreement was being prepared for final presentation.

FCWU Secretary Starts Vacation

Shirley Williams, attractive and popular recording secretary and office manager of the Monterey Fish Cannery Workers Union, began her vacation this week. Her vacation plans were not announced.

Officials of the FCWU said no fish were processed locally last week, because of the "light of the moon." Fishing boats which have not gone into Alaska waters were expected to seek anchovies in the local waters this week.

Mrs. Brown Back

Mrs. Margaret Brown, office secretary for Salinas Carpenters 925, returned to her desk this week after a trip to New York City to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Brown traveled with a sister and spent three weeks in New York. She reports it was a good trip, but that she was glad to be home.

CONVENTION CALL ---

State Federation, S.F., Aug. 10

(Issued by G. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas L. Pitts, President, and Regional Vice Presidents)

We meet in our 51st convention with shadows of conflict darkening the hopes of industrial peace in state and nation. Not in two decades have the corporate powers of American life been so bold and direct in attacks on our fundamental liberties.

We still hold faith in the maturity of American business, but we have been alarmed by the increasing influence of wreckers and demagogues within the ranks of industry and commerce. Both Washington and Sacramento have found these types appearing as accepted spokesmen for capital. This is dangerous in a society where democratic processes rest largely on the mutual acceptance and trust of free people.

We simply cannot ignore economic and political terrorists who would turn back the march of history to old, dismal eras of industrial relations.

But we must do more than defend. We must capture again the spirit of the men and women who founded our movement. We of the American Federation of Labor must stand as one fighting family against every encroachment, every challenge, every snare.

The times require such unity and such devotion. Labor survival demands our unity and dedication.

Let this 1953 convention work

Signup Starts For Boys Camp

Union members who know of young boys deserving a trip to summer camp may contact Jimmie Butler, secretary of Barbers Union 827 and boys work chairman for the Optimist Club, at his shop, 418 Monterey St., Salinas.

Butler said deserving boys are being accepted for the summer camp now. Camp runs from June 21 to July 26. It is operated on funds raised through donations and benefit projects of the Optimist Club, Butler explained.

The union is your best friend.

toward a program of economic and political concepts that will foster a stronger and more militant movement.

Such a program will inevitably mean a more prosperous and more democratic nation. Our future remains the future of America.

Barbers Pick Jimmie Butler For Convention

Jimmie Butler, secretary-treasurer of Salinas Barbers Union 827, has been elected as that union's delegate to the Barbers' international convention in Indianapolis next September. Nate Freeman was named alternate.

Butler also will attend the convention of the California State Association of Barbers, scheduled to precede that of the international union and also to be held in Indianapolis.

Byron Franklin, of the Green-Gold barber shop, is in a hospital for an operation.

T. V. Moore, associated with "Red's" barber shop, is recovering from a recent operation.

Nick Karp, former partner in the Rex barber shop, is scheduled to enter a hospital shortly for an operation.

Lonnie Stanford, who operated a shop at 1203 E. Market St., has sold his shop to Homer Coley. Stanford has purchased a ranch, where he will move in a few weeks.

Jerry Keith and Ray Ferris, both well known local barbers, are on vacation this week, according to reports.

Pay Raises Geared to Higher Output Bad for Us, Says NAM

New York (LPA)—Leaping ever to the defense of the Republic, the National Association of Manufacturers has come right out and said that to increase workers' pay because they produce more would be bad for the country.

The NAM said the national interest would be "adversely affected" if unions insisted on such pay hikes. "Gains in productivity will be shared more widely and more equitably among all Americans—farmers, white collar and professional workers, pensioners and others on fixed income—if they are distributed in the form of lower prices rather than in higher wages for those belonging to unions."

The NAM does not deny the constant increase in productivity, estimated by some union economists as 2 to 2½ per cent a year. And for years now corporation advertising has hammered at the theme that "to earn more you must produce more." But now that union pressure for productivity raises is increasing, the NAM says there is no practical way to work it out. Further, it argues that there is no need, "inasmuch as natural economic forces have over many years assured workers of a nearly constant share of the

proceeds of productivity."

By no coincidence, the NAM's statement came out just a week before the wage policy committee of the CIO Steelworkers was due to meet to draft wage demands for 500,000 in basic steel.

The idea of productivity raises was first embodied in the 1950 five-year contract between the CIO United Auto Workers and General Motors. The idea has spread to aircraft and the railroad industry, with a referee recently awarding railroad workers a 4-cent productivity increase.

(In Washington, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that average weekly wages of the nation's 15 million factory workers was \$72.10 in mid-March, an increase of 93 cents in a month, and \$5.11 more than a year ago, but due mainly to an increase in working hours from 40.9 to 41.2. Average hourly earnings of factory workers in mid-March was \$1.75, up 2 cents from mid-January.)

Factory Earnings In Calif. at New High, Says Report

Hourly earnings of factory employees in California advanced to record levels in March, the State Dept. of Industrial Relations announced last week.

This was true in all seven metropolitan areas of California for which the State Division of Labor Statistics and Research compiles earnings information—San Francisco-Oakland, Los Angeles, San Jose, Stockton, San Diego, Sacramento, and Fresno—said the announcement.

The average weekly paycheck was substantially higher than a year ago in all seven areas and reached all-time highs in four of these areas—San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose, Stockton, and San Diego.

Here is a summary of earnings and hours trends in each of the seven areas:

San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area: Record-high earnings of factory workers in the Bay Area this March exceeded those in any other California metropolitan area. Production workers in Bay Area factories earned an average of \$80.03 per week, a rise of \$2.61 from a year ago. Hourly earnings increase 8c per hour over the past year, reaching an average of \$2.03. The average workweek, at 39.4 hours this March, was about half an hour shorter than in March 1952.

Los Angeles Metropolitan Area: In Los Angeles and Orange counties, where six out of every ten of the state's factory workers are employed, average weekly earnings reached \$78.57 this March, \$3.47 per week above the year-ago average. Hourly earnings averaged \$1.92, an increase of 10c per hour since March 1952. The average workweek of 40.8 hours was about half an hour shorter than a year ago.

San Jose Metropolitan Area: Factory workers in Santa Clara County earned an average of \$77.93 per week this March, \$4.69 more than in March 1952. Average hourly earnings rose to \$1.94, an increase of 12c per hour over the year-ago figure. The average workweek, at 40.2 hours, remained about the year-ago level.

Stockton Metropolitan Area: The hourly earnings of factory workers in San Joaquin County averaged \$1.93 in March 1953, a 6c rise from the March 1952 average of \$1.87. Working time averaged 39.9 hours a week, compared with 37.2 a week last year. Reflecting the longer average workweek and the gain in hourly earnings, average weekly earnings of production workers increased by \$7.63 to \$77.00 in March 1953, from \$69.37 in March 1952.

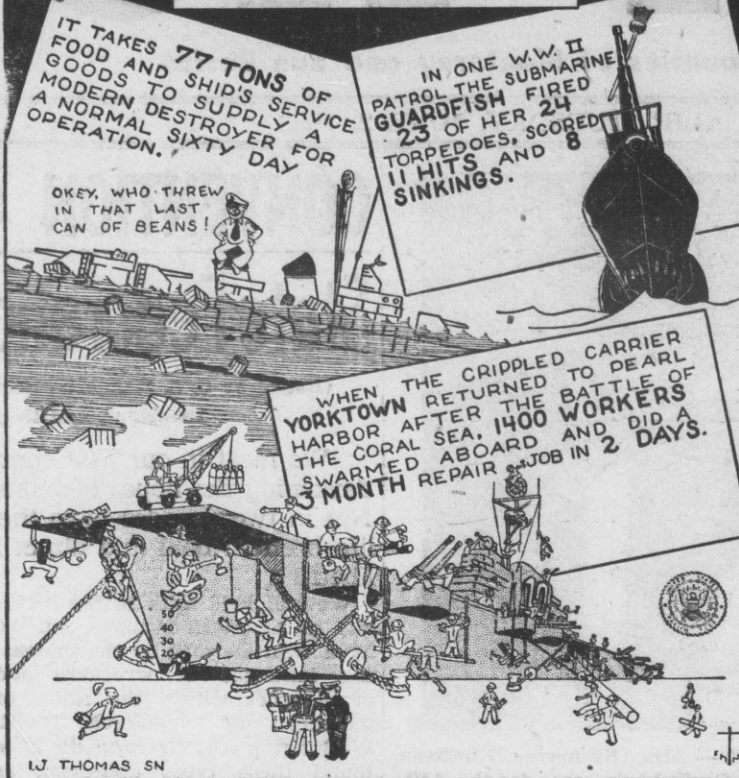
San Diego Metropolitan Area: Factory workers in San Diego County earned an average of \$74.42 per week and \$1.91 per hour in March 1953, which was \$6.83 per week and 12c per hour above year-ago earnings. They worked an average of 39 hours per week this March, compared with 37.8 hours in March 1952.

Sacramento Metropolitan Area: Production workers in Sacramento County averaged \$73.15 per week in March 1953 compared with \$69.45 in March 1952, an increase of \$3.70. On an hourly basis they earned \$1.93 this March as against \$1.82 last year. Average working time averaged 38 hours per week, about the same as a year ago. This was the shortest average workweek in any of the seven metropolitan areas this March.

Fresno Metropolitan Area: Earnings of factory workers in Fresno County showed the greatest increase over the past year of any metropolitan area in California. Average weekly earnings in March this year were \$69.85, an increase of \$11.39 per week, or nearly one-fifth above year-ago earnings. The hourly earnings averaged \$1.82, a 15c-per-hour increase since March 1952. Average workweek of 38.4 hours was three and one-half hours longer than a year ago.

Your obligation to your union doesn't end with the payment of dues. Attend meetings and take part in union affairs.

Little Known Facts about your navy



Dividends Soar Despite Big Biz Claims of 'Ruin' by Taxation

Washington (LPA)—Claims of business that it is being "ruined" through taxation are belied by government figures showing that dividend payments by corporations ranged up to 15 per cent higher in April than in the same month a year ago, averaged 4 per cent higher. During the first four months they rose 4 1/2 per cent over the same period in 1952.

Earnings for the nation's Class I railroads—those with revenues of \$1,000,000 or more annually—set a peacetime record of \$186,000,000 in

the first 1953 quarter, and preliminary reports indicated April earnings were "comfortably ahead" of a year ago. The big improvement was credited to economies resulting from cost-saving equipment—bearing out the rail unions' contention that productivity raises were in order—and higher freight rates, together with the fact that the past winter was less severe than that of a year ago.

The Commerce Dept.'s Bureau of Business Economics said the dividend rise in April—one of the lightest payment months—centered in the non-manufacturing sector, with an 8 per cent increase. Cash dividend payments for the four months totaled \$2,542,000,000. Most of the industry groups within manufacturing either maintained disbursements at the early 1952 level or reported moderate advances. An 11 per cent drop for textiles and leather reflected rate reductions and dividend omissions by a number of reporting textile firms.

A 10 per cent rise, amounting to \$34,000,000, in the finance group reflected increased dividend rates and a larger number of outstanding shares. Railroad industry disbursements advanced one-seventh and communications 15 per cent.

Philco Corp., a leader in the radio and television field, reported a rise in profits of nearly 50 per cent on a per share basis during the first quarter, at 94 cents as compared to 64 cents in the 1952 quarter. Net income after all taxes and providing for the excess profits tax being paid over the whole year, instead of to June 30 only, was \$3,401,000.

Teamster Aide Named N.Y. Label Trades Head for 6th Year

Binghamton, N.Y. (LPA)—James R. Ruehl of Buffalo was re-elected to his sixth term as president of the Union Label Trades Department of New York, at the convention here attended by 244 delegates. Ruehl is an international representative of the AFL Teamsters. Harry Avrutin of New York City was re-elected to his fourth term as secretary-treasurer.

The convention voted to expand its work in the field of union-management relations and to develop a closer tie with unions concerned with the promotion of the union label, shop card and service button. Utica was chosen for the 1954 convention.

The Lord Mayor of London's National Flood and Tempest Distress Fund reached \$10,000,000 in April.

WHO GETS YOUR DOLLAR? SENATE OPPOSES STUDY

Washington (LPA)—The Senate, like the House, doesn't want you to know who gets the consumer's dollar. It voted 45 to 30 on May 18 against permitting the Federal Trade Commission to make such a study, as President Truman directed last year.

The Senate voted down an amendment to an appropriation bill by Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) to strike out a House rider specifically forbidding the study. Langer dubbed this "an innocent looking 'sleeper,'" said how it got into the appropriation bill was "very mysterious," but that it prevented the public from finding out "who is getting the gravy."

He said the only people who could be opposing such a study were "those special interests who have been capturing an improper portion of the consumer's dollar."

Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) said such a study "would enable us to put the finger on the places and the functions where the mark-ups really go," and quoted the growing spread between what the farmer gets for his products and what the consumer pays.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) said the FTC had "nothing whatsoever" to do with the subject of consumer spending until Truman

"imposed" the survey, that other departments of the government could provide the statistics, that an FTC study would be a duplication. But Douglas replied that present data can give only the spread in prices, but not how much goes to the retailers, the wholesalers, the jobbers, the transportation people, and the processors.

For Langer's amendment were 25 Democrats, 4 Republicans, and 1 Independent; against it were 36 Republicans and 9 Democrats.

Texas Firm Faces \$30,000 Penalty Unless It Bargains

Washington (LPA)—The West Texas Utilities Co., of Abilene, Tex., has been ordered by the U.S. Court of Appeals here to start bargaining with the AFL Electrical Workers within 30 days. Otherwise the company will be fined \$30,000 and its president, Price Campbell, \$15,000. For each added day of non-compliance the fines will be \$1,000 for the company, \$500 for Campbell.

The decision came on conviction of civil contempt for failure to obey a previous order to bargain.

Thus was written another chapter in a battle now seven years old, which may continue into next year. For the firm can still wriggle to avoid bargaining. It can ask for a stay, it can again try to go back to the Supreme Court, and if the case lands there it may go over to next fall or even to next year.

The union first tried to organize the firm in 1937, won a consent election in 1946, was certified then by the National Labor Relations Board. Since then the case has been up and down in the Texas courts, has been up to the U.S. Supreme Court before, back to the Court of Appeals, and may go back to the Supreme Court.

The firm first refused to bargain in 1947 after passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, on the excuse that while the local and the international were in T-H compliance, the AFL was not. Thurman Arnold and Gerald Reilly appeared for the firm; Denham, then NLRB general counsel, also figured in the litigation. The firm was found guilty by the Appeals Court of refusal to bargain as early as 1950; and the NLRB sought a contempt judgment which has just now, in 1953, been handed down.

Soaking Workers For 'Twistems' Is Illegal, Says Durkin

Washington. (LPA)—Secretary of Labor Durkin announced April 30 that charging Mexican contract farm workers for "twistems" is a violation of the agreement with Mexico. The announcement may mean suits for recovery of anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1 million, and involving perhaps up to 100,000 farm workers.

"Twistems" are paper covered wires used in tying bunches of carrots. Employers have been charging workers for them. The National Agricultural Workers Union may file suits for recovery of these charges, it was reported.

While Durkin's announcement covers only Mexicans brought in under contract, it could be held binding for domestic workers too. The California Labor Commission has held that it is illegal to charge workers for the "twistems."

Workers in the Salinas Valley alone, according to the union, have had to pay up to \$3 a week or more for the "twistems," and there are 30,000 workers in Salinas alone.

Durkin declared that in recent talks between US representatives and Mexican government, it was determined that the "twistem" charge was contrary to the terms of the Mexico-US agreement, and that the employer must furnish these to the workers without cost.

Food Warehouses Bar U.S. Inspectors, Congress Told

Washington (LPA)—One of the largest food warehouses in the United States has barred U.S. inspectors, although between 1944 and 1952 inspectors made 29 seizures, including over 75 tons of adulterated or misbranded nuts, flour, rice, peas, butter, fish and frozen foods.

So C. W. Crawford told the House Commerce Committee May 20 in urging quick legislation to restore the power to inspect food and drug establishments. Crawford is Food and Drug Commissioner in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The department had the right until the Supreme Court invalidated it by finding a flaw in the law. Enforcement of the pure food laws has been made impossible as a result.

Refusals to let U.S. inspectors in have increased sharply since the court ruling, Crawford testified. He urged prompt action to protect consumers on \$50 billion worth of goods a year.

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D., R.I.), urged Congress to act promptly on President Eisenhower's request to restore the inspection authority for plants "as a right of the people rather than as a courtesy of the manager." He said the required evidence of vermin or adulteration cannot be obtained by any other means.

Spokesmen for canning and food processing groups testified in opposition to the proposal.

Half of Chemicals Now Used in Food Not Proved Safe

Washington. (LPA)—Of the 704 chemicals now used in food, only 428 are definitely known to be safe, Rep. A. L. Miller (R., Neb.) pointed out April 28 in introducing a bill to prohibit use of any chemical in food processing until it has been proved harmless.

Miller's bill would give the Food & Drug Administration power to order a product off the market unless the manufacturer has proved the chemicals harmless. Under present law it is up to the agency to do the proving before it can bar sales.

Miller, a physician, served on a special investigating committee in 1952 that recommended such legislation. He declared there is always "a certain unscrupulous group who would cut corners so they could put their product on the market at a cut rate."

SALINAS—Home of California Rodeo

TEACHER'S NOTEBOOK

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
LOCAL 1020 MONTEREY COUNTY

Fred Clayson will represent American Federation of Teachers, Local 1020 of Monterey County, at the national AFL convention this summer in Peoria, Ill. He has promised to present several pertinent although somewhat controversial resolutions to the group.

For this week's column, we are happy to present the third essay by John Lewis, of our union. Because of the length of the essay, it will be presented in two parts. Here is Part I:

Teachers' Prejudices, Beliefs, and Attitudes Relative to the Union

"My eyes are open but I dare not see;
My ears are keen but I dare not hear;
What, O God, is wrong with me?"

—From the diary of Tim, the timorous teacher.

Suppose we were to use Aristotelian logic and divide teachers into two groups, pro-union and anti-union. More than likely each group would be beset by one major puzzle: How can these other teachers, presumably educated, believe the way they do? The answer must be that an education (possession of a quantity of facts about a particular subject) does not necessarily free one of prejudices and false beliefs and attitudes. In fact, some educated people,

even more than comparatively uneducated people, are apt to "know" too much that just isn't so. Some are apt to hold to their irrational or conditioned beliefs and attitudes with just as much tenacity as do the less educated. Some, enamored of their own education, hence, "infallibility," become the most bigoted of all.

No, an education is not necessarily enough to free one of prejudices, false beliefs and attitudes, or to insure critical thinking. If one would understand teachers' prejudices, beliefs, and attitudes relative to the union, he must forget college degrees and look for basic motives.

Two of the most powerful motivating factors in determining teacher prejudices, beliefs, and attitudes toward the union are security and status. That security is a powerful urge in most teachers is evident when one examines tenure, the lodestar by which many a teacher charts his expressed beliefs and attitudes.

Most teachers have good cause to seek security (tenure). Hanging by a hair over the heads of probationary teachers is the sword of Damocles. A probationary teacher in most districts, no matter how excellent an instructor he may be, can be dismissed without cause. And along with his dismissal may go an adverse letter of recommendation which eliminates any hope of his ever getting a teaching position again. This has an important effect on teachers' beliefs and attitudes. It results in many teachers walking soft and speaking low. It results in conformity and a sort of natural selection.

By conformity is meant that many probationary teachers will conform to the prejudices, beliefs, and attitudes of their superiors if for no other reason than to protect their jobs. Administrators, by and large, are anti-union. (This is not to be interpreted as criticism of administrators. This is merely stating an important fact.) They are for company unions which for the most part they dominate and control.

A large midwestern university recently conducted a survey among representative school administrators. It revealed that the latter held a paradoxical position. First, they were largely anti-teachers-union. Secondly, they were overwhelmingly ignorant of what the teachers' union stood for. Worse than being ignorant, they "knew" a lot about the union that just wasn't so.

By natural selection is meant that those people who tend not to conform to established or reactionary prejudices, beliefs, and attitudes are quickly weeded out of the teaching field. Regarded as the most conservative large group of people in the United States, many teachers desperately strive to conform to ideas typical of 1900. One result has been the dubbing of teaching as the timid profession. A much more important result has been an ever-increasing shortage of qualified teachers.

(Concluded Next Week)

Play it safe—follow safety regulations. Report all job injuries.

The brotherhood of man is best symbolized in the union label.

UNION SERVICE



C. B. Gentry in Gilroy is getting away to an early start and we have been informed by the company they may be operating on a three-shift basis very shortly. This plant usually goes into operation sometime during July. Therefore, our people will have the benefit of six weeks of additional employment this year. The contract at present is being negotiated and we hope to consummate it very shortly.

Several meetings have been held by the small negotiating committee for the cannery contract with the CP&G operators. These negotiations have been very difficult in trying to work out a suitable welfare plan covering all of our people in the canning industry.

The AGC agreement covering construction drivers has been settled and full details will be given the people in this industry at a special meeting within the next week. The negotiations for the over-the-road agreement have been submitted for arbitration, and we do hope that we may arrive at something to recommend to our drivers.

Your secretary met with the various school boards to negotiate an increase in wages and other conditions in the school district on Thursday, May 28. After several hours of discussion the matter was postponed until Mr. Ching, superintendent of schools, could be present. We understand he was attending a conference in Sacramento at that time.

Your entire executive board, and the business agents attended a special meeting in Watsonville on Monday, May 25. All of the delegates from Joint Councils No. 28 and No. 7 covering Northern California Teamster Unions were present. Protest was voiced against Watsonville Canning Co., which locked out all its employees when

Wage-Price Freeze Only in Wartime Or by Congress Action

Washington. (LPA)—The Senate voted May 19 to give the President power to impose a 90-day wage-price freeze only upon declaration of war or by joint resolution of Congress. The vote was 45 to 41.

The Senate so acted in passing the Byrd amendment to the "standby" economic controls bill which would give the President authority to invoke a 90-day freeze in case of "grave national emergency" without Congressional action. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) had been pushing such a bill. General wage-price controls ended April 30, and limited rent controls were extended by a separate bill.

Senator Taft argued that the Capehart bill is "absolutely contrary to the whole spirit of a free economy," that prices should be allowed to "adjust themselves in a few months" if war comes, that a quick price freeze would catch prices "far below where they ought to be," and that if any controls were imposed, they should be imposed by Congress, not the President. He said backers of the Capehart bill "accept the philosophy of the Truman administration, the Socialists, that price and wage controls are an essential part of the US economy."

Four out of every five mothers and children now have social security insurance protection in case of the working father's death.

Local 890

General Teamsters, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union

274 E. Alisal Street, Salinas

they were approached to sign a new working agreement that is currently in effect in that area. This company has set up a company union consisting entirely of scabs while the union members are on the picket line. We ask all members who have any free time to make it a point to report to Brother Gallo, who is in charge of this strike in Watsonville. The address is 304 Walker St., Watsonville. Please assist in carrying on this fight. It will be greatly appreciated as it may soon affect us here.

Contracts open: Fresh pack, material drivers, van and storage, service station agreements have been opened. Members in these divisions will be called to meetings within the next few days.

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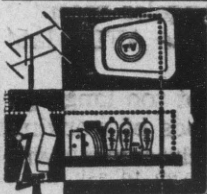
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'Government Interference'

The Idaho Power Co., which, under Secretary of the Interior McKay's proposal, would be given the job of furnishing power to the northwest in place of a Congressionally-approved federal project at Hell's Canyon on the Idaho-Oregon border, has been conducting a vigorous propaganda campaign against "government interference" with business.

It has now been disclosed that Idaho Power has been given \$10.8 million in quick tax "write-offs" by the government. They permit the company to subtract that amount of money from its profits over the next 5 years before figuring its income tax. Ordinarily, it would have to spread the depreciation deduction over 20 or 25 years.

The result is that the firm's income tax payments are cut during the 5-year period, while nearly everybody else's are tremendously increased.

We have not heard the Idaho Power Co. protest that sort of "government interference."

Giveaways

In the days of the Roosevelt New Deal and the Truman Fair Deal the Republicans were horrified by government programs that pumped millions into the construction of highways, dams, parks, public buildings, and other useful projects.

Even though virtually all these undertakings were for the public good, not only from the standpoint of providing a livelihood for thousands, but also in the improvements they provided, the Republicans sneered that the government was doing nothing more than playing Santa Claus.

They coined the term "Uncle Santa."

Well, the first Republican Administration in 20 years is fast becoming somewhat of a "giveaway administration" itself.

There is one big difference. While the Democratic programs were aimed at helping the people as a whole, the Republican giveaways are patterned to benefit the special-privileged few—their own friends.—Charleston (W.Va.) Gazette.

Not What They Voted For

In an address to the annual convention of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay said:

"We are here in the saddle as an administration representing business and industry."

We are positive that 34 million Americans voted for Gen. Eisenhower with the idea that his Administration, including McKay, would represent the whole nation and not just the narrow segment that the Secretary mentioned.

We Can See Progress

Sometimes we can look a short distance back down the road and see how far we've traveled.

A current case is the dedication in Los Angeles recently of the first public school to be named after the AFL's late beloved leader, William Green.

That this should happen in a city which not too long ago was synonymous with "open shop" in the minds of working people is an indication of the progress which comes with striving and travail . . . but which inevitably comes.



Your Security Office is at 196 San Augustine St., San Jose 10. Phone CYPRESS 2-2480.

In the last article in this series we promised to furnish a table of requirements for an insured status under the Social Security law. We explained what is meant by "quarters of coverage." In the following table, find the year in which you were born and then refer to one of the right-hand columns, depending on whether you were born in the first or second half of the year. In one of these columns you will find the number of quarters of coverage required for you to have a fully insured status at the age of 65.

Year of Birth	Month of Birthday	
	January-June	July-December
1888 or earlier	6	6
1889	6	7
1890	8	9
1891	10	11
1892	12	13
1893	14	15
1894	16	17
1895	18	19
1896	20	21
1897	22	23
1898	24	25
1899	26	27
1900	28	29
1901	30	31
1902	32	33
1903	34	35
1904	36	37
1905	38	39
1906 or later	40	40

A fully insured status means that you will be eligible for a benefit at age 65. It does not indicate the size of the benefit that you will receive. That depends on the monthly average of your earnings provided that you do have a fully insured status. If you do not have enough quarters when you are 65, you may earn the additional quarters you need after that age. Many beneficiaries have earned all of their quarters after they reached age 65.

For more detailed information on these or any other points involving your Social Security, get in touch with the Social Security Field Office at the address below.

THOMAS EIDE
Bus. Agt. Monterey Carpenters Union 1323

Temos' Welfare Plan Saves Home for Member's Widow, Son

Chicago (LPA)—Ten days after it went into effect, the health and welfare plan of Teamsters' Local 744 saved the home of a member's widow and son.

Fred Hauch died Jan. 11 after a long illness. A few days later Mrs. Alvina Hauch got a \$3000 check, first death claim paid from the fund, and a \$500 check from the local's insurance fund. The money saved their home, and will permit the son, Frederic, 15, to finish high school.



Washington, D. C.

Bundles for Bankers:

I received a letter from a listener who is irate because I have frequently mentioned the Treasury Department action which increased interest rates on government bonds. He demands to know why I have turned to this subject on several broadcasts.

The answer is very simple: that Treasury action was nothing more than a move to enrich the bankers at the expense of the American people—Bundles for Bankers. It will affect every family and every individual through higher prices for the things you must have to live. It boosts the cost of your automobile, the home you are buying, the electricity you use, the food you eat. Just remember this one fact: the Treasury bonds Secretary George Humphrey is selling are 30-year bonds, bearing 3½ percent interest. That means that for every billion dollars worth of bonds, the American public is pledged to pay an additional \$975 million in interest charges during the life of the bond. That is the money that must come out of your cash registers, your market checks and your salary envelopes—and out of your children's incomes during the next 30 years. It enriches the money lenders—at the expense of the rest of the nation. You cannot avoid it. Understand it for what it is: Bundles for Bankers.

Inflation Insurance:

Hoosier Republican Homer Capehart, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, is fighting an uphill battle for standby controls on prices, wages and rents—to be used by the President at any time during the next 2 years if an emergency presents itself. Capehart regards his measure as insurance—a safeguard that would be ready if needed. But the ultra-reactionaries who see controls as possible deterrents to runaway profits, are giving Uncle Homer a hard way to go. Capehart feels that it is better to have a fire department and not need it than to wait until you need it and not have one.

JOKES. Etc.

JOKES ETC ETC JOKES

Doctor: "You should take a bath before you retire."

Patient: "But, doctor, I don't expect to retire for another 20 years."

When a person is down in the world, an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching.—Bulwer.

"When Jim proposed to me, I refused him at first just to see what he would do."

"But wasn't that dangerous? Supposing he had rushed off without waiting for an explanation?"

"Oh, he couldn't have done that. You see, I'd taken the precaution to lock the door."

A young man, after an eight-year absence abroad, alighted at his home-town railroad station and despite his expectations, there was no one there to meet him.

He then caught sight of the station master, a friend since boyhood, and he was about to extend a hearty greeting, when the other spoke first.

"Hello, George!" he said. "Going away?"

No man ever did a designed injury to another, but at the same time he did a greater to himself.—Home.

"How did your brother die?"
"He fell through some scaffolding."

"What was he doing up there?"
"Being hanged."

"I wish I knew where George was," remarked the young wife.

"I presume, my dear," said her mother-in-law, "that you mean you wish you knew where he is."

"Oh, no," was the firm reply. "I know where he is. He's in bed with a black eye and a headache. I wish I knew where he was."

"I can't understand how you manage to keep so calm, whatever happens," said Robinson.

"Oh, it's just a matter of training," explained Thompson. "You see, I've a wife, five children, two dogs, and a cigarette lighter."

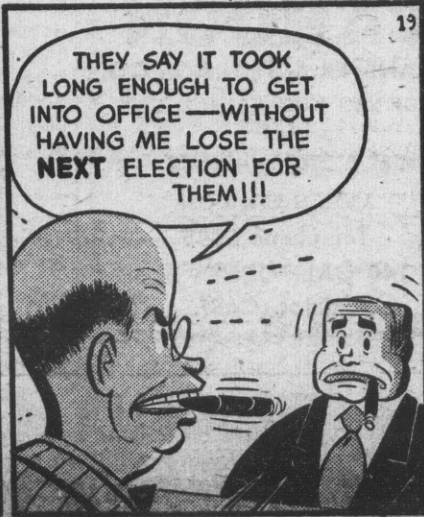
Wholesale Foods Rise to Highest Level in 8 Months

New York (LPA)—Wholesale food prices, as measured on the Dun & Bradstreet index, rose to the highest level in eight months in the week ended May 19. The index jumped 5c in a week, going to \$6.47. It was \$6.49 on Sept. 16 of last year.



IT'S THAT SEASON—If any reminder is needed, Sally Forrest says it's time in the East for the three months of beach scenery California has all year round. (LPA)

"UNION MAID"—A Serial Story



by Stan Jennings

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Sportsmen's News

Valley Fishing Map

Sacramento.—How, when and where to hook up with California's abundant populations of black bass, sunfish, catfish and other warm-water species is described in a new publication of the Department of Fish and Game titled "Warmwater Fishing Map for the Central Valley."

The two-color map is the fourth in a series of angling guides issued by the Department's inland fisheries branch. Single copies are available without charge from the public information office, Department of Fish and Game, 926 Jay Street, Sacramento, Calif.

Other illustrated map guides in the series detail the Marble Mountains, Trinity Divide and striped bass fishing areas.

The regular stocking of California lowland waters with black bass and similar fishes is inadvisable, Map Author Chester Woodhull asserts. "Warmwater fishes all have a high rate of reproduction, with a pair of black bass commonly producing from 4000 to 20,000 eggs each spawning season.

"Three pairs of bass or bluegill can produce more fingerlings than a hatchery truck can haul.

"When fishing is continually poor we must look for other methods of increasing the warmwater fish population to the desired level," he advised.

Woodhull throws cold water on proposals for a warmwater closed season, too.

"A closure is generally imposed to prevent over-fishing or to provide protection for spawning fish," he stated. Neither of these reasons applies to the warmwater species, Woodhull explains.

Seek Deep Sea Fish

Deep-water exploration for commercially fishable Dover and petrale sole and large prawn beds off the Morro Bay-Santa Barbara coast is a one-month project of the "N. B. Scofield," 100-foot research vessel of the State Dept. of Fish and Game.

The cruise, starting the first of June, has two main objectives: a trawl survey of the region's mid-deep and deep waters to determine if bottom fish and large prawns exist in the commercial quantities that preliminary research has indicated, and to experiment with new, mid-water trawl gear using a single boat.

Department biologists expect to trawl at 500 fathoms and hope—with good weather conditions—to make a mile-deep drag. If successful, this will be the deepest drag in history.

To Protect Wild Burros

Sacramento.—The thousands of wild burros which roam southern California deserts have been put on the protected list for two years with Gov. Earl Warren's signing of a Senate bill.

Effective immediately, the act prohibits the shooting of feral burros until the 91st day after the adjournment of the 1955 session of the State Legislature. Violators are subject to a maximum fine of \$1,000 or a jail sentence of one year, or both.

The act defines a wild burro as one "not tamed or domesticated for a period of three years after its capture." A burro killed or captured on publicly owned land or property owned by someone other than the hunter, is prima facie evidence that the animal was wild.

Labor Paper's 40th Year

Detroit (LPA)—The Detroit Labor News has started its 40th year of publication. It was launched by Otto Sprunk, president of the Detroit Typographical Union and the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor.

Hosiery Workers Visit Mamie



A delegation from the American Federation of Hosiery Workers visited Mrs. Eisenhower at the White House recently and learned that the First Lady preferred black and blue hosiery. Pictured at the White House are: (Front row, left to right) Alexander McKeown, president, American Federation of Hosiery Workers; Mrs. Eisenhower; Fred Heid, vice president of AFHW; Katherine Kramer. (Back row) Lillian Bellman, Eleanor Dunn, Fern Shea and Anne Morkovich.

Council Backs Ike's Effort To Halt Tax Slash Drive

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its Spring session in Washington backed President Eisenhower in his efforts to stop the Congressional drive for an immediate tax slash. At the same time the council disagreed with the President's suggested postponement of the scheduled increase in the Social Security tax.

The Communist world threat, said the council, makes any attempt to reduce taxes now "the height of irresponsibility." The workers, it said, are willing to continue the heavy burden "so long as the government needs the money to protect the free way of life and to safeguard world peace." Business people should take the same attitude.

CALLED IRRESPONSIBLE

The statement, one of the first issued in the council session, said that the Social Security schedule should be maintained so as to protect the reserve, and thus the program.

The statement follows:

"The Executive Council hopes that President Eisenhower's address to the American people will halt the drive in Congress to cut taxes now.

"In the light of the President's warning as to our present and future danger from Communist aggression, any attempt by the 'economy bloc' in Congress to persist with immediate tax reduction would be branded by public opinion as the height of irresponsibility.

"Balancing the budget and reducing taxes are highly desirable objectives. But we must put first things first.

"America and the free world are still the target of Soviet imperialism. The world crisis has not been dispelled by a few peace feelers issued from the Kremlin largely for propaganda purposes. We must not be deterred from the central fact that national security is still the primary consideration.

"The workers of this country are bearing a disproportionately heavy share of the tax burden. But the pressure for tax reduction does not come from them. We in the AFL do not hesitate to state that we are willing to continue paying high taxes from our pay envelopes as long as the government needs the money to protect the free way of life and to safeguard world peace.

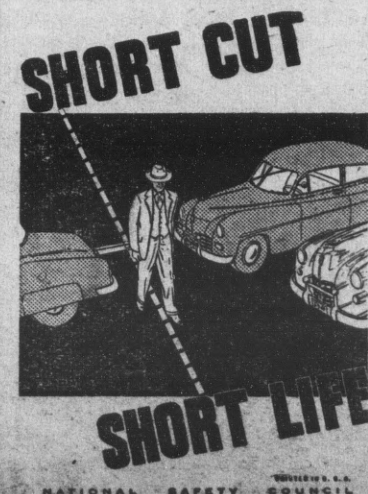
"We would like to see the business interests of the nation take the same attitude.

"In effect, the President urged postponement of tax reduction until next year. We believe that this may be an optimistic estimate. The American people should face the facts realistically. It is extremely

unlikely that our differences with Soviet Russia are going to be solved in a matter of weeks, or even months. There is no justification for believing that the Communists sincerely desire to make an honorable peace or have abandoned their long-range objective of world domination. Despite the peace feelers we must be fully prepared.

"The President asked that the excess profits tax, due to expire June 30, be continued to the end of the year. The Executive Council believes that steps should be taken in the meantime to adjust normal corporate tax rates upward to make up for this considerable loss in revenue. While this recommendation will certainly be opposed by big business interests, it is completely fair and just. Even with the excess profits tax, American corporations have been reporting record-breaking net earnings. They should not be given a tax bonanza at the expense of the great majority of American citizens.

"The President also suggested postponement of the scheduled increase in the Social Security tax, on the ground that an \$18-billion reserve already has been amassed. That is true, but unless reserves are built up now they will soon vanish in the years ahead when Social Security disbursements are due to exceed revenues. Even though half of this tax is paid directly by workers through payroll deductions and a large part of the employers' share is passed on to the consumers in the form of higher prices, the American Federation of Labor opposes putting off the scheduled increase."



AFL COUNCIL SEES TRIPLE THREAT TO HOUSING PROGRAM

The AFL Executive Council declared that recent or pending government actions have resulted in "a triple threat to housing progress." These were enumerated as the removal of federal rent controls, the increase in interest rates to home buyers, and the House action eliminating funds for the low rent housing and slum clearance program.

The council urged three forward steps: Continuance of federal rent controls until July 1954; legislation that would encourage construction of homes for workers and other middle class families at prices and rents they can afford to pay; an adequate low-rent public housing and slum clearance.

TRIPLE THREAT

"A triple threat to housing progress in the United States has arisen as the result of the recent or pending government actions," said the council declaration.

"The first backward step is the removal of the federal rent controls. Unless Congress takes last minute action to change its previous decision, federal rent controls will expire in all but a few communities in which military installations or atomic energy projects are located. Rent decontrol is coming too soon.

"Recent experience with the decontrol of rents shows that landlords will exact large rent increases, too often disproportionate to increases in their costs. The lowest income families will be the hardest hit by these rent boosts when controls end. In hundreds of cities and towns it will mean to them the immediate need to move or face eviction because of their inability to meet increased rents.

"The second backward step is the recent increase in interest rates to home buyers. This will boost the financial burden to home purchasers and make it more difficult for them to carry this burden over a period of years. In the presence of a 90 per cent federal guarantee to lenders under the FHA, virtually eliminating the risk on such loans, the increase of interest charges, bringing them in effect to 5 per cent, is a surrender to the greed of money lenders.

HOUSING NECESSARY

"The third backward step is the recent act of the House of Representatives eliminating funds for the low rent public housing and slum clearance program. The minimum program set by the Housing Act of 1949 is the construction of 135,000 low rent housing units each year by local housing authorities with federal aid. This is necessary to meet the goal of bringing good housing within the reach of families of all incomes. Congress must not abandon this necessary goal. Unless the Senate decision to maintain a token program of 35,000 units a year recommended by the Administration prevails, the public housing and slum clearance will be completely wiped out.

"These 3 backward steps are of concern to every citizen. They are of special concern to workers. Of every dollar that the average worker earns, 32 cents goes for the purchase of rental and upkeep of his home.

"Adequate housing at a reasonable cost is a must for every worker's family. The time of high employment and high economic activity is the time to move forward toward meeting the nation's most pressing housing needs. It is not the time for retreat. The American Federation of Labor therefore urges the following forward steps which our national housing policy must take.

"1. Continuance of federal rent controls until July 1954 wherever they are needed to prevent unwarranted rent increases.

"2. Adoption of legislation and administrative policies encouraging construction of homes for workers and other middle income families at selling prices and rents they can afford to pay. Assurance of reasonable interest and financial

charges in relation to the risk assumed by the mortgage lender. In particular, we urge enactment of a program of long-term low-interest loans to cooperative and nonprofit groups for construction of homes within the means of moderate income families.

"3. A fully adequate low-rent public housing and slum clearance program. The 135,000-unit program authorized by the Housing Act of 1949 should be resumed. Certainly the 35,000 units recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee is an absolute rock-bottom minimum if we are to have any public housing program at all.

"This program would permit the nation merely to hold its own on the housing front. Beyond these minimum steps, we should take a fresh look at the housing problem to develop new long-term policies and programs which would help bring adequate homes within the financial reach of all American families and permit development of well-planned modern communities."

IKE NOW FACES REALITY, WANTS TAXES TO STAY

President Eisenhower, who spoke during the 1952 election campaign of cutting taxes by \$40 billion, has now faced economic facts. He told the American people that the excess profits tax, which is scheduled to die June 30, should be extended for six months and that no cut in personal income taxes should be made until the 10 per cent increase provided by the Democratic 81st Congress reaches its expiration date next Jan. 1.

The President also recommended that the 5 per cent reduction in the normal corporation tax, which would take effect next April 1, should be repealed; that the slice in excise taxes, also scheduled to be effective next April, should be postponed; and that the increase from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent in social security taxes on employees and employers, scheduled for Jan. 1, should be delayed.

CITES DANGERS

Eisenhower cited the continuing danger of Russian aggression as reason for continuing heavy tax burdens.

He said that the proposed budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 would be cut by \$8 1/2 billion, and that actual spending would be trimmed by \$4 1/2 billion. He noted that the previous administration left unspent appropriations of \$81 billion and blamed this for much of the difficulty in balancing the budget. However, under the most optimistic Republican estimates, the carryover on June 30, 1954, will total more than \$75 billion—the figure to which former President Truman had planned to reduce the unexpended funds.

TEST IN CONGRESS

Obviously concerned with criticism from many sources that the Air Force will be weakened by proposed defense cuts, the President declared that as of this June 30, more than \$40 billion will be available for that branch of the armed services. This figure includes billions in carryover funds.

Oregon Votes to Open Welfare Rolls to Public

Salem, Ore. (LPA)—The Oregon legislature has passed and sent to the governor a bill opening welfare lists to public inspection. Originally the bill prohibited publication of names in newspapers or magazines, but allowed broadcast by radio. The provision was struck out on final passage.

To be democratic, a union needs an active, interested membership.

When Are We Successful?

If a man makes a fortune but loses it he dies penniless.

If a man becomes fabulously rich and manages to hang on to it to his dying day he has nothing on the man who dies a pauper because neither of them can take anything with them.

Congressman Samuel W. Yorty, of California, inserted the following in the Congressional Record of March 23, 1953, together with copy of letter of March 13, 1953, from Ernest S. Griffith, director, Library of Congress, to whom he had requested a check-up for its accuracy:

"In 1923, a very important meeting was held in the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago. Attending were 10 of the world's most successful financiers. Those present were:

"The president of the largest independent steel company;

"The president of the National City Bank;

"The president of the largest utility company;

"The president of the largest gas company;

"The greatest wheat speculator;

"The president of the New York Stock Exchange;

"A member of the President's Cabinet;

"The greatest 'bear' in Wall Street;

"The president of the Bank of International Settlements.

"Here were gathered a group of

the world's most successful men. Twenty-eight years later, let's see where these men are:

"The president of the largest independent steel company—Charles Schwab—died a bankrupt and lived on borrowed money for five years before death.

"The head of the National City Bank—Nicholas Parnissai—died insane.

"The president of the greatest utility company—Samuel Insull—died a fugitive from justice, and penniless, in a foreign land.

"The president of the largest gas company—Howard Hopson—is now insane.

"The greatest wheat speculator—Arthur Cutten—died abroad insolvent.

"The president of the New York Stock Exchange—Richard Whit—was recently released from Sing Sing Penitentiary.

"The member of the President's Cabinet—Albert Fall—was pardoned from prison so he could die at home.

"The greatest 'bear' of Wall Street—Jesse Livermore—died a suicide.

"The president of the Bank of International Settlements—Leon Fraser—died a suicide."

We ask again: "When is a man a success?"

What Was Good For GM Was Very Good For Wilson in 1952

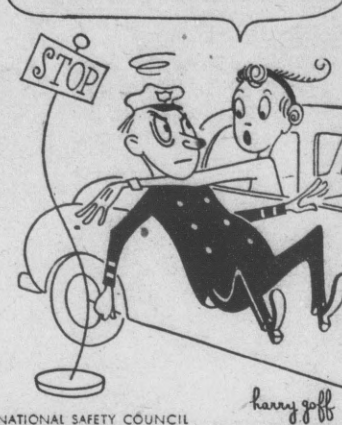
Detroit. (LPA)—As Charles E. Wilson said when up for confirmation as Secretary of Defense, "what's good for the country is good for General Motors." So it was for Wilson in 1952, for as president of GM he drew \$581,100 up \$1,000 from 1951.

Wilson drew \$201,100 in salary and director's fees, a bonus of 971 shares of common stock valued at \$55,949, and a cash bonus of \$324,051. Albert Bradley, GM executive vice president, drew \$531,375. Harlow H. Curtis, another executive vice president, got \$521,375. Curtis succeeded Wilson as president. Total paid out by GM in 1952 to 66 directors and officers was \$3,839,712 in salaries and fees, \$1,538,800 in stock, and \$6,500,200 in cash bonuses.

Demand Union Label goods and services.

Here's the Dope

BUT OFFICER, I'M SUPPOSED TO PUT MY ARM OUT WHEN I STOP!



Add \$227,874,894 To Writeoffs as Tax Savings Climb

Washington (LPA)—With the gravy train still rolling and giant corporations already reaping huge benefits by savings in taxes—which you must pay—the Office of Defense Mobilization handed out 202 more "certificates of necessity" authorizing quick tax writeoffs on \$227,874,894 worth of new or expanded facilities during the two weeks ended April 22.

Just what the program allowing depreciation of plant costs for tax purposes over a five-year period instead of the normal 25 years means is shown in the quarterly financial statement of U.S. Steel Corp. It set aside for federal income tax \$10 million less than in the first three months of 1952, a saving of 11½ per cent. The reduction in taxes, it was explained, resulted from inclusion of only some of the rapid amortization authorized in certificates repeatedly granted the firm.

ODM announced April 29 that 92 of the 202 certificates were for facilities involving small business, but these totaled only \$18,187,040, while more than \$72,200,000 went to the three corporations topping the list.

The agency, which succeeded the Defense Production Administration in handling the "tax bonanza" program, also emphasized that amortization it certifies represents investment of private capital and does not involve government funds. However, the largest of the new beneficiaries was revealed as negotiating with the Defense Procurement Agency for a financial advance to be repaid in the form of titanium sponge it plans to produce. The firm, Carmet, Inc., Nashville, Tenn., a subsidiary of Crane Co., Chicago, got a 90 per cent writeoff on \$25,740,500 it estimated as the cost of facilities.

The two next largest, and others getting between \$5 million and \$13 million, have appeared in many previous lists. Alabama Power Co. got a writeoff on \$24,979,098 for new equipment in Walker County, Ala., and the Union Pacific Railroad \$21,488,280 covered by five certificates for rail equipment.

Among the other repeaters were Pennsylvania Railroad, Bethlehem Steel, Jones & Laughlin, Public Service Gas & Electric of New Jersey, Western Union Telegraph, General American Transportation, Missouri Pacific, and Cities Service Oil.

With the latest list, accelerated amortization has been granted for 16,619 facilities amounting to over \$26 billion. With varying percentages qualifying for speedy depreciation, ODM put the average to date at 61 per cent, so that only approximately \$16 billion is eligible for chargeoff. Divide that by five and you'll have the amount the corporations can deduct from their income taxes each year. And, of course, there's more coming.

Docked for Voting

St. Paul (LPA)—A municipal judge here has found International Harvester Co. guilty of breaking the state law for docking 15 members of the union who took time off to vote in the election last November.

You'll Have a Hungry Old Age if Social Security Foes Win

By ED BENNETT

For Labor Press Associated

Washington (LPA)—You may have a hungry old age, if certain reactionary elements now attacking the Social Security system have their way.

After paying pay-roll taxes these many years, you may never collect—except in the form of a dole after you "prove need" and go on relief. And the amount will be a pittance compared to what you may expect under the present system.

The enemies of Social Security are carrying their knife in a bouquet: They are saying they want to "extend" the present system and put it on a "sound," "pay-as-you-go" basis. It's one of those semantic slogans like "compulsory unionism."

Such proposals are mounting. There was a report of a "study" by the Brookings Institution, signed by Karl T. Schloetterbach, calling for the junking of Social Security as we know it and the substitution of a relief system. (Now Schloetterbach has a new job. He is staff director for the Senate Ways and Means Committee's subcommittee on Social Security.)

There was the recent proposal by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, hailed as an "extension" of Social Security but actually a reduction of all beneficiaries to the lowest common denominator. (At her first press conference, April 27, Oveta Culp Hobby, new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said her department is now "analyzing" the Chamber proposal.)

The May 5 issue of Look carries an article, signed by Fletcher Knebel, writer for the Cowles interests, which attacks the very financial foundations of the United States by suggesting that the credit of America is no good and subtly suggesting a "pay-as-you-go" plan for Social Security. The Knebel article follows the Brookings line, and a certain note of Schloetterbachism tends to run through it.

To get an objective, factual analysis of these and similar proposals, LPA went to Arthur J. Altmeyer, retiring commissioner of Social Security and internationally noted authority on the subject. Called "The Father of Social Security," Altmeyer has headed the U.S. system since it was founded back in 1937.

Altmeyer turned his attention first to the Look article, which condemns the Social Security system because of some individual injustices caused by the failure of Congress rather than the administration, and which complains that older persons retiring now are collecting more in benefits than they paid in, whereas some future retirees will have paid more for similar benefits.

"What the author of that article apparently doesn't realize," said Altmeyer, "is that the employer's contribution (which matches that of the employee) is not earmarked for any individual. It is pooled."

Even in private plans, he noted, a greater risk for the presently aged is the usual thing, a recognition for their "past services." He said "We have to face that fact if benefits are to go to workers who have already reached the retirement age. The only alternative would be not to pay them adequate benefits and to let them go on relief."

The Look article repeated the old canard about the \$17,300,000,000 present Social Security fund as being "on a financial base no more solid than a quicksand of IOUs from the Government"—as if the credit of the United States were worthless.

"That," replied Altmeyer, "has been scotched many times in the past. It was scotched by the advisory council of the Senate Finance Committee in the Republican 80th Congress, which reported unanimously that the financial base of the Social Security system is entirely sound. Its chairman, M. Albert Linton, chairman of the board of the Providence Mutual Life Insurance Co., said in 1945 that the present system is sound. So did the Actuarial Society of America and other insurance asso-

ciations. The Wall Street Journal has praised it."

"The alternative to the present system," he added, "would be to invest Social Security funds in private enterprise. That would really put the government in business."

The article charged also that "It now requires \$90,000,000 a year and 13,500 employees to handle the Social Security system. Under a pay-as-you-go system of uniform benefits, all that would be needed to qualify for an old-age pension would be a birth certificate. . . ."

Altmeyer pointed out: The cost of the Social Security system is 2.3 per cent of contributions "far lower than any insurance company could do the job, as low or lower than the cost in Canada, where the system pays a flat \$40 a month."

Further, he said, it would still be necessary to maintain central records to identify the recipient, check his age and avoid duplication; an organization would still be needed to draw the checks; field staffs would still be needed. The storage of records at Baltimore is only a small part of the cost of administration, he said—about 12 cents per account per year.

The nub of the Look article, said Altmeyer, could be found in two little paragraphs that read:

"Some favor a flat and standard benefit regardless of need or riches. Others favor a flat-rate payment only to those over 65 who can demonstrate their need."

"Either way, the principle is the same: Keep it simple and pay for it as we go."

What is being proposed, said Altmeyer, is:

1. Discard the present system.
2. Substitute a relief system, financed preferably by a regressive tax.

(This is the first of two articles on Social Security. In the next, Altmeyer dissects and analyzes the U.S. Chamber of Commerce proposals and makes some of his own.)

Nationwide Drive For Wage Boosts Planned by BRT

San Francisco (LPA)—The 215,000-member Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen soon will open a nation-wide drive for increased wages, three weeks vacation, away from home expense allowances, and other improvements in working conditions.

BRT President W. P. Kennedy, here to confer with area officials of the union, said he will call a national conference of BRT general chairmen on all Class I railroads to work out the specific objectives and strategy of the drive.

He said the recent 4-cent hourly productivity wage hike did not even "remotely approach" what BRT members are entitled to for increased efficiency and technological advances in the industry.

With rail profits soaring, and more and more freight being hauled with fewer and fewer employees, the productivity factor will become increasingly important in future rail negotiations, he said.

He also declared that in spite of the drop in the cost of living index which caused a three-cent an hour cut in rail wages, BRT members hadn't noticed any decrease in living costs.

"The only item we've seen go down," he said, "is the Chrysler automobile, and railroad workers don't ride in those."

Two out of every five persons, aged 65 or over, are now getting social security monthly benefit payments under old-age and survivors insurance.

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UNION GIVES IRON LUNGS—So. Calif. Operating Engineers Local 12 has given iron lungs to the cities of Bakersfield, Los Angeles, and San Diego with the stipulation they be made available to the largest number of people possible. The respirator sets cost \$1329 each. The action brought widespread praise for the union. Shown above at the San Diego presentation are, left to right: Health Director Dr. J. B. Askew, Mayor John Butler, Union Bus. Mgr. Ralph Bronson, Intl. Union Vice-Pres. J. J. MacDonald, and Bus. Agents Archie Liston and Clyde Prough.

ILGWU Maps Fight For 35-Hour Week

Chicago (LPA)—Substantial pay raises and the extension of the 35-hour week to every contract are the goals of the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which opened its 28th triennial convention here May 18.

"Inequities have been inflicted on our members by the rise in living costs," declared President David Dubinsky in his keynote address. "The period of waiting for correction is over. We must press now, with the utmost determination, for a restoration of the losses. We must seek wage adjustments now in all our markets, in all of our trades, under all our contracts."

The 35-hour week has been standard for 255,000 of the union's 430,830 members in the metropolitan New York area for 20 years, but in other areas 18 per cent of the total membership are working a 37½-hour week and 30 per cent are working 40 hours. Employers in the New York area have been complaining of the competitive disadvantage under which they were

operating. The union's executive board has recommended that a prohibition be placed against the signing of any contract of more than 35 hours a week.

The union is seeking also to make it possible for members to work anywhere in the country without losing their protection under employer-financed pension plans. Present reciprocal agreements permit members to move from factory to factory within a city without losing pension rights, but movements outside the immediate area result in forfeitures.

Still another aim is the establishment of severance pay in the cloak and dress trades, although Dubinsky noted that these branches of the industry have not been "in as favorable a position to take on this added responsibility" in the last three years.

U.C. Economist Gives His View of Business Outlook

Riverside.—There is no economic basis for fears that peace in Korea would cause a business recession in the United States.

This was the message given by Gordon S. Watkins, provost and professor of economics, University of California, Riverside, in a recent address before the second annual Economic Conference of Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

"Three morbid fears seem to have taken possession of the American mind, all of which are yielding considerable hope and comfort to the enemies of our way of life," the noted economist declared. "These fears are: 1. A fear of the historic repetition of economic crises, which have plagued the American economy throughout the long period of its development. 2. A fear of free competitive enterprise, which is the result of excessive governmental aid, subsidy and control during recent decades. 3. A fear of peace, which stems from the fact that during the 20th century war and its artificial prosperity appear to have become a normal condition of human existence."

Factors listed by Dr. Watkins to indicate the "probability of sustained economic activity and progress" included continued growth of population, increased productive efficiency and expansion, increased disposable income, increasingly favorable distribution of wealth and income, national monetary policies, social policy governing the economic security of the people, employment stabilization, and co-operative relations between management and labor.

Ike's Tax Program Flouts GOP Pledges Of Prompt Cuts

Washington (LPA)—President Eisenhower told the nation in a radio address May 19 that there can be no tax cuts in 1953; more, that two tax reductions due next year are impossible.

Thus he demonstrated that the gaudy Republican campaign pledges of quick tax reductions and budget balancing once they were in office were one with last year's snows.

Under the Truman administration, the Excess Profits Tax was due to die automatically June 30. Eisenhower asked that it be extended to Jan. 1.

The Truman program called for a 10 per cent cut in individual income taxes next Jan. 1, but the Republicans, with great fanfare, have been promising the cut six months earlier, June 30. Eisenhower asked that the cut be delayed to Jan. 1.

Under present law, the 52 per cent rate on regular corporation profits drops to 47 per cent next April 1. Eisenhower asked that the 52 per cent rate be continued beyond that date.

Under present law, high excise levies are due to cut April 1, 1954. Eisenhower asked that they be extended, at present rates beyond that date. These include levies on liquor, beer, cigarettes, gasoline, fuel oil, autos, motorcycles, trucks, busses, parts and sporting goods.

One item was of immediate benefit to the people. Eisenhower proposed that the automatic increase in social security taxes, now set for Jan. 1, be postponed.

Austrian trade unionists, during a two-week period beginning May 7, 1953, visited Britain as guests of the British Foreign Office and the Ministry of Labour.

Fifth AMA Branch Sued for Drive on Group Health Plan

Two Harbors, Minn. (LPA)—An anti-trust suit has been filed in county court here to break up the County Medical Society's prolonged attempts to smash Community Hospital Services, Inc., local group health medical plan. This is the fifth such suit against branches of the American Medical Association.

Three charges are leveled against the society in the suit:

1. The society has refused to consider membership applications or transfers from staff physicians of Community Hospital solely because of their connection with CHS.

2. Medical specialists from nearby Duluth have withdrawn their services from the hospital because of threats that they would be expelled from the society.

3. The society has interfered with attempts to raise money for a new hospital. The old hospital, operated by CHS and the only one in Two Harbors, has been condemned as a fire hazard.

The health plan originally was set up some years ago to care for employees of a local railroad which is a subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. It was financed by compulsory deductions from employees' paychecks.

As long as this setup existed, the medical society made no move against the health plan. However, since 1944, when the workers reorganized CHS as their own co-operative and put contributions on a voluntary checkoff basis, organized medicine has made every effort to force CHS to close down.

Denying medical society membership to CHS physicians has had the effect of making it almost impossible to recruit doctors. The pressure against the half-dozen Duluth specialists who had been coming to Two Harbors one day a week has forced patients in need of special care to go to Duluth hospitals where CHS insurance does not cover medical expenses. All five CHS doctors are general practitioners.

When the drive for funds for a new hospital was started, a Two Harbors member of the medical society took a full-page ad in the local newspaper to urge people not to contribute. The ad was sponsored by a former CHS staff doctor, who was admitted to the medical society immediately after his resignation from the staff. Pressure also has been brought to keep the railroad from making a contribution.

Local group health organizations in Washington, D.C.; Elk City, Okla.; and Seattle, Wash., have already won similar suits against AMA branches. A fourth suit is pending in San Diego, Calif.

Local attorneys for CHS are being assisted by the Washington, D.C. law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter, which also acted as consultant on all the other suits except the one in Seattle.

ILO Head Sees Fight On Poverty Aided by Cut in Defense Needs

Geneva, Switzerland (LPA)—Hope was expressed by David A. Morse, director of the International Labor Organization, that a possible slackening of defense needs will aid in the fight against poverty, particularly in underdeveloped countries.

"The world's needs for expenditure on economic development and for the raising of living standards among the lower-income groups are limitless," he said. "We have indeed cause only for thankfulness if needs for armament expenditure turn out to be limited."

While most countries during the year 1952 achieved the difficult adjustment from inflation to stability without any serious increase in unemployment, he said, the situation in Asia, where in several countries food consumption still is "substantially below prewar figures," remains grave. "Moreover," he stressed, "the mere stabilization of misery is not enough."

What to Do About It

By I. B. PADWAY

The writing of this article marks four weeks that I have lain flat on my back on a hospital bed, part time in the hospital and part time in my home. The effects have been normal in that I can practice Morse Code on the end of that bone which goes something like the song, "The hambone is connected with the hip bone; the hip bone is connected with the tail bone." I might stop at that particular point, because that's the point of sensitivity. Frankly, I don't feel like writing a story on labor this week, because I've got my own labor pains.

Did you ever try sleeping in one of these trick hospital beds? They must have been invented by Rube Goldberg, the famous cartoonist. They twist you into all kinds of knots. If perchance the nurse forgets to lower one of the sections just before you go to sleep, you wake up in the middle of the night figuring you were encased in one of the old torture chambers they used during the days of witchcraft.

I would like to mention my nurse. She gets \$13 a day for 8 hours—and cheap at that, because what would cost me \$4.40 a ticket today at a vaudeville show is much more than what the union rate is for these gals. I said the union rate. Although they don't belong to the union, they really have a closed shop. They must go through three or four years of wearing stripes as a convict before they have a legitimate right to stick a gun under your nose and a hypodermic needle in your anatomy. For this, they demand their 13 "bucks" per diem.

I guess Taft and Hartley don't know anything about their union. They have a hiring hall and have created a monopoly. When we see these young, good-looking student nurses in a hospital, one can readily understand how every youngster wants to be a nurse when she grows up. But after a couple of years or so, it seems that this attack upon their poor, defenseless patients suddenly takes all the bulges and moves them to different parts of the anatomy. If you could see mine. She handles me as though I were a stick, pinning one leg behind my neck. I often wonder what keeps my arm from falling off its joint.

The big thing is, she is entertaining. She has one of those homely little mutts who has hair all over her face and can only see after you part her bangs. Apparently, she had an escapade with a French Poodle, which is strictly taboo in Dog Society, and the end result was that she had four pups, two females, who died, and two males, who are now alive. (Who was it that said the female is the stronger of the species?). Well, that's all I hear all day—the pups, and how they are getting along. My nurse puts in 8 hours a day with me and then 16 hours with Soubrette. That's the name of that fickle dame who had that clandestine affair with that Frenchman.

Now as to my doctor. He calls up on the phone and asks how I am coming along and says, "Don't worry, I'll be out tomorrow. You're doing fine." He must have psychic ability to see just how I am doing over the telephone.

If I were to collect from my nurse on the win, place and show bets as to whether the doctor will come tomorrow, as he said, I would owe her nothing at the end of the week. The usual case is that after a week, he finally shows up at about 10:00 o'clock at night, looks at me through one corner of the eye, and, seeing that rigor mortis hasn't set in, advises in a deep Southern drawl, "Boy, you all are doing wonderfully. You're going to live." The only thing that worries me is whether I'll have to pay for those telephone calls, in which he tells me he is coming, but never shows. But all joshing aside, he's really tops as a doctor.

I could go on and on with this story. Let's see, what is the name of this column? Oh yes, WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT? This is What to Do About It. Don't get sick, because you can't afford it. If you do get sick, at least take a medical course before it happens, so that you will be able to diagnose your own sickness in between the times that the doctor says he is going to come and when he really arrives.

Next week, I think I will get back to labor, as I am beginning to feel my old self again.

Two Unions Settle Jet Engine Strike

Evendale, O. (LPA)—Work resumed at the jet engine plant of General Electric Co. plant here May 18 following a 65-day strike, with 1100 AFL Machinists and some 4500 CIO United Auto Workers gaining a wage increase of 6 to 8 cents an hour, improved seniority and grievance provisions and adjustments in wage classifications.

Members of the UAW voted nearly unanimously to accept the new agreement while the Machinists ratified it by an 8 to 1 vote.

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Labor News

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1953

Working People are Largest Patrons of California Fairs

(By TERRY L. CLARK, Director of Public Information Western Fairs Association. Prepared especially for the labor press)

Popularity of California's 79 state-supported fairs with working people and their families is shown by a recently-completed three-year survey, authorized and financed by the state legislature.

An average of more than six million people per year walked through the turnstiles of the 16 fairs surveyed, and their average family income was slightly less than \$4,500.

Leading reasons given for coming to the fair by those interviewed in the survey were: to see the exhibits, enjoy the entertainment, and "to bring the children," with 54½ per cent reporting that they were mainly attracted by the exhibits and other educational features.

Fairs are growing in favor with families, as shown by the fact that 10 per cent more parties coming through fair gates in 1952 contained children than in the preceding year.

The low cost of admission to fairs as compared with other kinds of special events is a factor in their popularity with working people. Gate admission at most fairs has increased little if at all in the past 25 years.

In their early history, fairs were closely connected with the development of commerce and industry, and the guilds, which had their beginning at early European fairs, were the forerunners of today's labor unions.

For centuries fairs have glorified the dignity of the individual, stimulated the desire for better things, and served as great outdoor universities for the masses.

California's fairs are all non-profit institutions and are principally supported by the taxes on state-supervised horse racing and wagering.

Not only do California fair facilities bring together large crowds at fair-time. Most of them are used the year around for a wide variety of community functions. In several cases, schools whose buildings had burned or were destroyed by earthquakes have held classes in fair buildings.

Many fair buildings serve as community recreation centers and for a wide variety of public meetings throughout the year. These facilities are constantly being improved with a view to visitors' convenience, comfort and enjoyment.

State, county and district fairs comprise the West's largest non-profit business, with an overall

plant value of \$150,000,000 in seven western states.

Inspiration and instruction given and results demonstrated in the field of homemaking at fairs are reflected in millions of homes made more livable, through better balanced meals, lightened household tasks, and a gay spirit.

Fairs are widely recognized as an important educational medium through competitive exhibits, team competition, and how-to-do-it demonstrations.

Visiting these events provides an annual "refresher" for many people, bringing release from present-day tensions and a renewed enthusiasm for their jobs.

Living Costs in 0.1 Per Cent Rise

Washington. — Retail prices of goods and services bought by families of urban wage and clerical workers averaged 0.1 per cent higher between March and April 1953, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Slight decreases occurred in the indexes for food and apparel, while other major groups rose 0.3 per cent or less, with the exception of the medical care group which rose 0.6 per cent.

The index for April was 113.7 (1947-49 equals 100), 0.7 per cent higher than a year ago and 11.7 per cent above June 1950. Converted to a 1935-39 equals 100 base, the revised index was 190.1.

Retail food prices, on the average, were lower in the majority of the large cities surveyed but were higher in most of the medium-size and small cities, largely because of differences in the magnitude of price changes for dairy products and fruits and vegetables.

The housing index for April was 117.0, up 0.2 per cent from the previous month. An increase of 0.3 per cent over the month was reported for residential rents and other shelter expenses. The household operation index also advanced 0.3 per cent as increases were reported in a few cities for dry cleaning, laundry, and domestic services.

GOP SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY SAYS CAPEHART

(AFL Release)

One of the staunchest Republicans in the Senate, Homer Capehart (Ind.), has charged his party with failing to accept its responsibility. Capehart also hit back at those who use the label "Socialist" to attack measures for "the welfare of all the people of America, not merely the 40,000 business units."

The Capehart outburst came when his standby price-and-wage-control bill was voted down. The Indiana Senator's measure would have given the President power to impose such controls for 90 days in case of a grave national emergency.

PROPOSAL DEFEATED

The Capehart proposal was defeated, and the Senate instead voted 45 to 41 to adopt an amendment by Sen. Harry Byrd (D., Va.) to confine such Presidential powers to wartime, or to permit them only with the consent of Congress. Thirty-three Republicans voted for the Byrd amendment, 13 against.

During the debate Senate Majority Leader Taft told his colleagues that to make the Capehart wage-price-controls a part of our system would be "to accept the philosophy of Socialism." He questioned the use of controls even in "a war."

Capehart shouted in reply, "I do not believe the Republican Party is accepting its responsibility. I do not believe that we have yet realized that we are in control of the government. How anyone can push his head into the sand completely, 100 per cent, and ignore the fact that we are at war in Korea is something I simply cannot understand."

ULTERIOR MOTIVE

He pointed out that Taft implied that those in favor of the measure are Socialists, "leaving the impression that we have some ulterior motive."

"I will place my Americanism, my patriotism, my anti-Communism, my anti-Socialism, against his or that of any other American," Capehart thundered. "I will place my love for the private enterprise system against that of any other American. But I am interested in the welfare of all the people of America, not merely the 40,000 business units. I am interested in housewives. I am interested in soldiers. I am interested in everyone."

"We who support the pending bill are just as patriotic as those who oppose it. We believe in the private enterprise system just as much as do those who are opposed to the bill. We are not Socialists."

WANTS LEGISLATION

"I will tell the Senate what we are. We are a group of men who believe that so long as a war is in progress in Korea; so long as Congress is asking the American people to submit to taxation to such a point that we are spending about \$60 billion a year for national defense; so long as 500,000 American boys are serving in Korea—and possibly some of them have been killed or wounded since I began speaking 3 minutes ago—there ought to be some legislation on this subject."

"... (The Republicans) are saying to the American people, 'If a grave national emergency strikes next month or next October, we do not have the good, common horse sense and judgment now to decide what should be done in the event of that emergency.'"

"The Congress, through its Republican leadership, tells the American people that we must spend billions upon billions of dollars for war and for defense, and must maintain 500,000 men in Korea—some of them will be killed every day—yet we seem to take the position that we are more interested in material goods, if you please, than we are in the fight in Korea."

New Denver Temple

Denver (LPA) — Ground-breaking ceremonies for Denver's new \$400,000 AFL Labor building were held May 4. AFL unions and auxiliaries are carrying on a drive to sell "bricks" in the building at \$5 each. The funds will be used to furnish the building.

CALIFORNIA LIQUOR AND RACING PROFITS 'ARE SCANDALOUS'

The profits of liquor and racing interests in California are far out of line, and these pressure outfits each have been "a sacred cow too long in our state." So spoke Gov. Earl Warren in a press interview in Sacramento May 22. His remarks were given just fair coverage by the daily press.

Warren said he favors state income tax relief for two and a half million Californians through transferring part of their burden to liquor and racing interests.

Many labor people agreed with the Governor's remarks, but they were of the opinion he should now follow up with action and not just let the matter lie.

Warren said the liquor industry had "not paid its way in local or state government, regardless of what measuring stick is used," and he said that profits made by the big race tracks are "enormous—they're scandalous."

He said California liquor taxes are "out of line." He stated that he has informed the Legislature that the national average on hard liquor is \$1.60 a gallon, while California's rate is 80c a gallon.

Support the ILO, Durkin Urges

Chicago. — Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin urged support for the International Labor Organization as the "only organization in the world in which American labor, American management, and the American Government can deliver America's message, not alone to foreign governments and diplomats, but to influential citizens in private life."

Secretary Durkin discussed the work of the ILO and its importance to the free world in an address before the 28th convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

"A major part of the task of promoting our own security is the promotion of social and economic conditions abroad that give strength and vitality to the democratic way of life," Durkin said. "This is a stupendous task, in which we need the active cooperation of the people and governments of other countries having the same moral convictions as the United States in the contest between the slave and free worlds."

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Open the Door for Richard



Henri, George, Jean, August, and the rest of the world-famous chefs had better look to their laurels. Open the door for Richard, of Chadsey High School, Detroit, Mich. Dick Benson (right), 17-year-old 11th grader, proudly displays his artistic and decorative arrangement of shrimp, salmon steaks, and lobster to Herman Breithaupt, a member of AFL Chefs and Cooks Local 234, and head of the Commercial Foods Training Program.